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been called for, the following hon. members,  
being present, the suggestion of the Speaker, left the  
House, viz.—Mr. Parker, Mr. Cowper, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Jeffrey.

The House then divided, when there ap-  
peared—

Agcs 6. Mr. Fitzgerald Nicholas Morris Harrington Holroyd (John) Hartley (John)	No. 16. Mr. Donaldson Colonial Secretary Mr. Osborne The Attorney-General Inspector, Gen. Police Mr. G. M'Leay The Auditor-General The Solicitor-General Mr. Bowman Mr. Bradhurst Lamb Murray Flood Collector of Customs Colonial Treasurer and Mr. Cox teliers.
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The motion was therefore lost.

**SCOTCH THISTLE AND BATHURST**

Mr. MORI E. MURK for leave to bring in a Bill to encourage the destruction of the Scotch Thistle and Bathurst Burr. In moving for leave to introduce the Bill, he said the serious injury done to the industry of the colony by the spread of the two destructive weeds which he had made the subject of this Bill. The subject would, he trusted, be fully discussed by the hon. member for the Scotch Thistle, and it was therefore only necessary for him to state that the object of the Bill was to compel pro- prietors of land, and occupiers of Crown lands, to eradicate these plants from the lands on which they were found. He believed if the pastoral interests of the colony were to be preserved, some such measure as this was become absolutely necessary. It was the interest of the possessors of land and stations to destroy the weeds, and it was a matter for the interference of the Legislature, because it would be unjust to all parties to allow the lands of this colony to become the nursery of plants which would have the most detrimental effects on its industry.

Mr. HOLROYD seconded the motion.

Mr. FITZGERALD was at a loss to know why a Bill of this nature should be introduced to the Legislature at this time. He was a proprietor of land. He thought it was unim-  
munably their interest to do without any prompting from the Legislature at all. There could be no doubt that wool, which had hitherto been the great staple produce and source of wealth of this colony, would be very much deteriorated if three plants were allowed to grow and propa-  
gate. It was a fact well known to every wool grower, that the burrs from these plants tend to destroy the value of the wool of this colony, to injure it materially, and if no efforts were made to prevent this injury, if the evil should be allowed to spread from one end of the pastoral land of the colony to the other, the extent of the loss would be well nigh become uncalculable at all events, and he thought it to the advantage of the colony, that he took it that the depreciation on the value of their produce was the very best reason why the sheep farmers would take pains to rid himself of any such weeds as these which he had compelled to do so by any legislative enactment. He thought, too, that an Act of this nature would have the appearance of partial legislation, of being a law for the rich, and not for the poor, and that the prop-  
rietor, who had his 50,000 sheep, with large supplies of labour, Chinese or European, might take measures to comply with the requirements of this Act; but the poor man, with a few flocks of sheep, and a few children, would be reduced by it to a state of ruin. It was true that it might be said, that the depreciation of the colonial wool by the spread of these plants would be a coming a public evil; but he did not think that was the reason the ordinary purposes of shepherding labour was unattainable, that it was the time to introduce a bill of this nature. If we at present had a redundant population, if occupation and employment, and the labour of the colony would be happy to support a motion of this kind. But in the present state of the labour market, if it appeared to him should be made that compensation by legislative enactment, which, if he had the means to do his own work, and his private interests would compel him to do. They might as well pass a law to make it compulsory on every owner of sheep to see that his flocks were free from the Scotch Thistle, which, in the present state of the colony, it was very difficult to perform, but which would doubtless be very beneficial to the colony if it could be done. He should, therefore, on the ground, oppose the introduction of the Bill.

Mr. GEORGE M'LEAY could speak from experience of the very great evils which had been occasioned by the spread of these plants in the southern portion of the colony. Nor could he agree with the last speaker, who the prevention of this evil should be left to private parties, urged on by private interests alone. They all knew that while one man was privately carrying on his private interests another might be very neglected. One proprietor might diligently eradicate every plant from his land or his run, while his neighbour might leave them on his very borders, and thus the last man exposed to all the injury. The spread of these plants was a great source of very serious and national evil. The Bathurst Burr might now be traced from the banks of the Murrumbidgee to the confines of Sydney. It grew in the pastures, on the roadside, while, in the interior, it was doing a very rapid growth, it was overrunning the land. Already the ruinous effect of this vegetation had been felt. A friend of his had lately lost the value of wool he had sold to England, as it had been depreciated to the extent of 6d. per lb. As to what the honorable member for Cumberland had said about the destruction of this plant being every man's business, he did not think it met the case. He knew some of his own countrymen who from super-natural propensities had actually brought out seed in order to propagate the Scotch Thistle, that term being the name given to the Scotch Thistle, and to the being a law to England, it did seem to him that it would be far easier to destroy these weeds on small runs than on large ones, while their destruction would be of great benefit to the colonies of both. He must be allowed to have said that he was of opinion that he should have the operation of similar enactments in the neighbouring colonies, but perhaps they would have an opportunity of doing this at a future advanced stage of the measure. With these views he should support the motion.

**POSTAGE.**

Mr. GEORGE BOWMAN made a few observations, which were utterly inaudible in the gallery.

Mr. LAMB: Though not much acquainted with the subject to which this Bill related, would beg to make one or two observations on the motion. He thought it would be well, before he having been read a first time, that it should be referred to a select committee. That the subject was one of vast importance, all, he was sure, would be ready to admit, and if the Committee were granted, evidence could be taken not only as to the question of the similar measure in the neighbouring colonies, but also as to the necessity of making similar legislative provisions here, and he should therefore vote for the motion.

The motion having been put, a division was called for by Mr. FITZGERALD, and the result was left in the minority of one to twenty-six.

Leave having been granted, the Bill was brought in, and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

**POSTAGE.**

Mr. DONALDSON, seeing the honorable member the Colonial Secretary in his place, he would beg to ask him a question, of which he was previously given him notice. It was former occasion the Council had addressed Her Majesty, praying that the colonists might be allowed to prepay their letters to England. The very favorable and kind answer which was given, and he would beg to ask him whether any further steps had been taken to give this colony the advantage of the prepayment of letters to England? He would at the same time beg to ask the Colonial Secretary, whether this colony was to have the advantage of the remission of postage on letters to England.

ceations—such as magazines and reviews, which had been extended to other colonies?

**THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.** The subject of the honorable member's first question had for some time past occupied the consideration of the Government, and it was not without difficulty in the satisfactory settlement of this subject, owing to the provisions of the Colonial Act that every prepaid letter should be stamped, but this had been arranged, and the Government might be expected in all probability in January next the right to optional prepayment of letters to England would be conceded to the colony. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the second question, as to the possibility of a number of weekly literary magazines and reviews and literary publications generally, His Excellency the Governor-General had received a despatch from the Secretary of State in reference to the subject, and he had thought that the privilege referred to would also be granted to the colony at the same time. He felt somewhat proud that this important and liberal provision for the diffusion of literary magazines and reviews had been adopted in the Act of this Council, and he would be glad to place to be introduced into the postal regulations of the mother country. (Hear, hear.)

**PUBLIC ABATTOIRS.** Mr. LAURENCE asked the hon. member, the Colonial Secretary, whether any progress had been made with the public abattoirs at Gblebe Island, and whether it was the intention of the government to take any steps for the removal of slaughter houses without the precincts of the city of Sydney. The Colonial Secretary, in reply to the question of the honorable member, would beg to state, that no actual progress had as yet been made with the slaughter-houses at Gblebe Island, but that the Government were in consequence of the litigation which took place on the award made to the private proprietors of the island. The proposal made, however, by the Select Committee of that House, was that the Government should have had, however, now been agreed to, and he expected no further delay. A portion of the island had already been cleared for the purpose of erecting the abattoirs, and it was found that the Government could not afford to purchase a sum of money would be found on the supplementary estimates for the present year, as well as on the estimates for 1853, for carrying out this important work, although, as in all cases, it was not possible to estimate the cost. Mr. LAURENCE stated that the Government had had on the labour market would materially increase the amount of the original estimate.

**NATIVE DOGS.** Mr. MORRIS proposed his motion for leave to introduce a Bill to encourage the destruction of native dogs.

**POLICE ACT.** Mr. MARTIN moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act for the Regulation of the Police of the Colony. The Colonial Secretary was not usual to go into the discussion of measures at the time of their introduction, he should content himself on the present occasion with merely stating the object of the Bill. The Bill was intended to amend an Act which was not usual to go into the discussion of measures at the time of their introduction, he should content himself on the present occasion with merely stating the object of the Bill. The Bill was intended to amend an Act which was not usual to go into the discussion of measures at the time of their introduction, he should content himself on the present occasion with merely stating the object of the Bill.

Mr. FLOOD second the motion.

**THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.** Although not wish to oppose the Bill at its present stage, that the principle had been rejected by the House, on the vote it gave in reference to the salaries of the Inspector General and the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Inspectors of Police. As it was not necessary at the present time to discuss the principle involved in it.

Mr. MARTIN: Understood the Colonial Secretary not to oppose the motion, but to request him to postpone it in order that the amendments he proposed might be introduced into a Bill which the Government were preparing. The Colonial Secretary said that he was opposed to the principle of the present Bill, and therefore he did not think the course suggested by the honorable Colonial Secretary was wise. It was better that it should be discussed on its own merits alone, and not be mixed up with other matters of detail in committee, on which honorable members might have to give evidence. The Colonial Secretary said that he was opposed to the principle of the present Bill, and therefore he did not think the course suggested by the honorable Colonial Secretary was wise. It was better that it should be discussed on its own merits alone, and not be mixed up with other matters of detail in committee, on which honorable members might have to give evidence.

The question of the Bill was a division took place, with the following result:—

Mr. Cox	19	Mr. Noes	8
Mr. Donaldson		Broadhurst	
Mr. Fitzgerald		The Colonial Secretary	
Mr. Flood		The Auditor-General	
Mr. Fyfe		The Solicitor-General	
Mr. Lamb		The Colonial Secretary	
Mr. Campbell		The Colonial Secretary	
Mr. Deane		The Colonial Treasurer	
Mr. Bettington		Tellers	
Mr. Douglas			
Mr. Murray			
Mr. Morris			
Mr. Macleay			
Mr. Parker			
Mr. Allen			
Mr. Chapman			
Mr. Holroyd			

The Bill was then brought in, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

**MR. ROBERT OF MR. CARTER.** Mr. ROBERT OF MR. CARTER moved, "That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will please to cause to be laid upon the table of the House a copy of all correspondence between Mr. Saul Samuel, of Bathurst, and Mr. Assistant Gold Commissioner Green; of all correspondence between Mr. Assistant Gold Commissioner Green and the Gold Districts, and the Government; and of all correspondence between Mr. Assistant Gold Commissioner Green and the Gold Districts, and the Government on the subject of the robbery of Mr. Carter, on or about the 16th January last, by armed bush-rangers, near Tamarora Creek."

The Bill was then brought in, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

and he was unacquainted as to where the letters were addressed, he had been obliged to put his motion into this form. The circumstances of the case were as follows:—On the 12th inst., Mr. Carter, who was the agent or gold buyer at the Port Phillip, and the agent of Sydney, and of Bathurst, was stopped and robbed near Tamarora Creek, about twenty-five miles from the Turon. Mr. Carter was carrying about £100 in money, and also of some horses. Intelligence was received and sent to Tamarora Creek by Mr. Carter, and Johnson, the Assistant Gold Commissioner, was then collecting license fees. He had possession with him, and a black aboriginal native, who was a friend of the Assistant Secretary of Mr. Carter; and had he taken prompt steps, it was probable the bushrangers might have been apprehended. All the miners at the creek heard of the robbery, and it was almost impossible to find any traces of the bushrangers' cars. Mr. Johnson, however, did not take any steps to apprehend the bushrangers; but the next evening, at 7 o'clock, he went to Sodal to report the case to the Commissioner. He told the Commissioner an account of the transaction, Mr. Saul Samuel addressed a letter to Mr. Commissioner Green, stating the circumstances; but no explanation having been furnished, Mr. Lewis Samuel, of the Commissioner's office, addressed the following letter to the hon. Colonial Secretary:—

Sydney, January 21, 1852.

Sir,—I enclose you a letter from my brother-in-law, Mr. Saul Samuel, to Mr. Gold Commissioner Green, in which letter I beg your most attentive perusal. I feel confident that you will find the facts most inexplicable. I am informed that Mr. Johnson was at Tamarora Creek, four miles from where Mr. Carter was robbed, and that he was accompanied by him and his trooper and a black-kid; that the black-kid was a friend of Mr. Johnson's, and that Mr. Johnson and Mr. Carter by bushrangers was reported to the Commissioner. I would not think of endeavouring to trace the robbers for the purpose of apprehending them, but I would like to know the result of the enquiry went, as I am really informed, to Sodal and reported the robbery to Mr. Zouch and Mr. Green. From the Commissioner's office, I would like to know the result of the enquiry, might have led to the detection of the robbers. My brother and myself have offered a reward of £25 for the apprehension of the robbers, and a further sum of £50 for the recovery of the property. I feel under the necessity of expressing my profound admiration of the robbers, the Government will make some addition to these rewards.

Yours, &c.,

LEWIS SAMUEL.

This letter was presented by the Colonial Secretary up to Mr. Martin, the Colonial Secretary, for him to report upon, and it was this report that he was anxious to get. In reply to this letter Mr. Lewis Samuel, however, received a letter from the Colonial Secretary, in which it was stated that he was actually committing a gross snubbing.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Sydney, 18th February, 1852.

Sir,—The Commissioner of the Police has told me that having submitted a letter from Mr. Assistant Commissioner Green, to the Colonial Secretary, against him by you in relation to the robbery of Mr. John Carter, at the Big Hill, near the Lower Turon, I am directed to inform you that the Colonial Secretary has intimated to the 27th ultimo, that the explanation afforded by the Commissioner Johnson in connection with his robbery, was entirely from the fact that he was not at the time. I am further to acquaint you that no report of the robbery was made to that officer on the day it occurred, and that he did not hear of it until thirty hours after.

3. The Governor-General commands me at the same time to inform you, that, while the Government is always desirous of doing justice to the officers, and to compensate male against its officers, it has nevertheless a right to demand that the officers should be certain that they are founded on facts, which does not appear to be the case in the robbery of Mr. Carter.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
 Your most obedient servant,  
 R. DEAN THOMSON.  
 Lewis Samuel, Esq., Pitt-street, Sydney.

Now, it would be seen from this last letter that the substance of Mr. Johnson's report was said to be furnished to Mr. Samuel. What then would be the reason for withholding the report from the Commissioner of the Police, the territory—a merchant of respectability, asking for a document necessary to him to vindicate his own character. Every labourer, every bullock-driver would have been entitled to the information, and that the Commissioner of the Police held because the Government felt obliged to shield this Gold Commissioner from the consequences of his own misconduct. With these considerations he begged to move for the return.

Mr. MARTIN seconded the motion.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY had not the slightest objection to the production of these papers, and least of all had he any reluctance to produce them. He had no objection to the Assistant Commissioner Johnson. It was at all times the duty of the Government to enquire into charges of a serious nature made against its officers, and to call upon these officers to give an explanation. The Commissioner of the Police having been satisfactorily made, it was not less the duty of the Government to protect its officers in the right performance of these duties, and this he would say, that he was perfectly satisfied by the report which that officer had sent in, that he was entirely exonerated from the charges made against him by Mr. Samuel. It convinced him (the Colonial Secretary) that the Commissioner of the Police was not at the robbery on the day it was committed. He distinctly states this, and therefore the laches imputed to him was not sustained. He had therefore a right to the support of the Government, and that he was perfectly satisfied. He did not attach blame to Mr. Samuel in this matter, but he did think that any man, more particularly a magistrate of the territory, should make himself secure, as to the facts, and as to the manner of the robbery. Mr. Johnson, in concluding his report, said "you will perceive from what I have stated, that I actually received no information at all of Mr. Carter's robbery on the day on which it occurred, and that I did not hear of it until thirty hours after."

Motion put and passed, and address ordered to be presented to his Excellency by the Speaker.

Mr. HOLROYDE moved, that a Select Committee of nine members, exclusive of the mover, be appointed to inquire into and report upon, the present state, working, and efficiency of the department of the Water Police Office, and to recommend any alterations that might be seen that he had made some slight alteration in the terms of his motion, which would have the effect of giving it a wider scope. In making this motion he did not do it in any spirit of dissension, but he was presided over the Water Police Office, and he must say he did think it irregular the other night for members to make charges against that gentleman until they were sustained by the Commissioner of the Police. Beyond all question there were very great complaints against the department in question. It was broadly alleged that the shipping interests were suffering severely from its inefficiency, and that it was a great hindrance to the consequence of sufficient accommodation the time of merchants, and shipowners, and masters of vessels was wasted and frittered away, and that the department was inefficient in its appointment of the gentleman who now held the position of Water Police Magistrate. Whether this dissatisfaction was justified or not, it was only just to that gentleman that enquiry should be made into the matter.

Mr. HOLROYDE moved, that a Select Committee be appointed as follows:—The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Nichols, Mr. Flood, Mr. Martin,

[illegible]

to him a very just mode of proceeding, and he had protested against it. But he must defend what he had imputed any particular or individual to a particular member. At the time he had said was, that in reference to this matter there were two parties with direct conflicting interests—the shipowners, and the seamen, and he had said that neither of these parties were a party to judge fairly and calmly on this question. The honorable member for Durham had that very night said he had heard constant complaint of the proceedings of the Water Police Court. And he had said that the complaint was that the sailors were treated with the same severity from the masters or crew from the seamen. It was from the masters, and his bias, his feelings were with them, and he listened to them, and this was all that he had ever imputed to the Water Police Court. He had imputed no unworthy motives, nor did he suspect any member of being guilty of any crime. The motion was then put and passed, and the ballot having been taken, the following Committee was elected: The honorable Mr. Nichols, Captain King, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Martin, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Jeffrey, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Flood, and the Attorney-General.

**SALE OF ARMANIC AND POISONOUS DRUGS BILL.**

On the motion of Mr. NICHOLS, this Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Friday next.

**THE ACTING BILL.**

Upon the SOLICITOR-GENERAL moving the adoption of the report of the Committee of the whole House upon this Bill, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved its re-commitment for the purpose of introducing clauses 13 and 14. This was agreed to, and several verbal amendments having been proposed and carried, the House resumed; and the Bill having been read with these further amendments, the adoption of the Bill was ordered, and stand an order of the day for to-morrow (this day).

The Council adjourned at half-past six o'clock, until three this day.

**NOTICES OF MOTION.**

**WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23.**

Dr. DOUGLASS to move, That an Address be presented to his Excellency the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House a copy of the proceedings taken before the Coroner on the body of Hugh Cameron.

**THURSDAY, JUNE 24.**

Mr. MURRAY to move, That an Address be presented to his Excellency the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House, a copy of all Correspondence which has passed between the Government and other persons, entrusted with the repairs of the Great Southern Road from Camden to Goulburn, with a statement of the money paid on their disposal, and a report of the repairs effected.

Mr. MURRAY to move, That an Address be presented to his Excellency the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House, a copy of all Correspondence which has passed between the Postmaster-General, and other parties, in reference to the dispatch of the Queanbeyan Mails through the district of Molong.

Mr. NICHOLS to move, That an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House, a copy of the returns of the vessels employed in the coasting trade of this colony, registered in the port of Sydney, under the barthen of 80 tons. 2. The number of vessels employed in that trade exceeding 80 tons burthen. 3. The number of the gross amount of the tonnage of such vessels.

**TUESDAY, JUNE 29.**

Mr. COWPER to move for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the Auditing and Regulation of the accounts of the Ordinary Revenue of New South Wales.

Mr. NICHOLS to move, That an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House a return showing:—1. The number of Writs of Summons issued in the Supreme Court, from the 1st June, 1849, to the 31st May, 1852. 2. The number of Writs of Habeas Corpus granted. 3. The number of Appearances entered. 4. The number of Trial Judgments signed. 5. The number of Trial Judgments on verdicts. 6. The number of Verdicts signed. 7. The number of Non Pros. 8. The number of Non suits at Nisi Prius. 9. The number as in cases of Nonsuit. 10. The number of defendants caucied in Supreme Court and Circuit Court during the same period. 11. The number of undefended cases. 12. The number of New Trials granted. 13. The number of New Trials refused. 14. The number of Bills filed on the Equity Side of the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court during the same period. 15. The number of Suits determined by the presiding Judge. 16. The number of Appeals against such decisions. 17. The number of references to the Master in Equity in such suits. 18. The number of proceedings instituted under the Law Simplifying Act on the Equity side of the Supreme Court. 19. The number of suits instituted in the Vice Admiralty Court, from the 1st June, 1849, to the 1st June, 1852. 20. The number of suits instituting such suits; the nature of such suits; and the decisions thereupon.

**FRIDAY, JULY 2.**

Mr. NICHOLS to move for leave to bring in a Bill for repealing the Act of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, 14 Victoria No. 36, and to provide for the removal of Slaughter Houses from the City of Sydney.

**DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.**

**INSOLVENT COURT.**

**TUESDAY.**

Before S. P. MILFORD, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Debtors.

In the matter of J. J. M. HAYES, a debtor, who was held. One claim, £23 10s. 5d., was proved, insolvent was examined, and the official assignee was directed to sell the assets in the estate for £30.

**GEORGE CATHART HAYES, of Cleveland-street, Sydney, presented a petition for the sequestration of his estate. His Honor Mr. Justice Dickinson ordered petitioner to advertise twice in one of the Sydney morning papers that order of the Court should be taken for the sequestration of his estate, unless cause be then shown to the contrary.**

**ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.**

**TODAY.**

Messrs. WATKINS AND HAYES.—At their Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Boots and Shoes, Kip Leather, Leather Leggings; at 11 o'clock, Damaged Goods (Braces, Watercress, Oysters, Mull Muslins, Gals Plaids, and the following Candles). Also, continuation of sale of Drapery Goods.

Mr. G. A. LOYD.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Cottage and Land in Bourke-street Woolloomooloo.

Messrs. WATKINS AND HAYES.—At the Store of Mr. J. R. Harrison, Church-street, at 12 o'clock, Beef, Pork, Smoked Tongues, White Java Sugar, Sherry and Port, Brandies, and Gin.

Messrs. WATKINS.—At the Store of Messrs. Gilchrist and Alexander, Charlotte-place, at 11 o'clock, Damaged Tea and Sugar.

Mr. MORT.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Pickling, Pickled Apples, Peppercorns, and other damaged Goods, Scotch Trawl Shrimps, Pickles, Starch, Soda, Prunes, &c.; at 12 o'clock, St. Ube's Salt.

Mr. BERT.—At Stewart's Horse Bazaar, 200, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Dray, and Harness, Horses, Spring Cart, &c.

Mr. A. MOON.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Wearing Apparel, Watches, Jewellery, and Sundries.

Messrs. WATKINS.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, 200 cases of Pickles, Salad Oil, Sauces, Mustard, Vinegar, Bottled Fruit, &c., Ornamental Bronzes, French Confectionary, Sausages, and Fancy Articles.

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**Insolvent Estate of D. J. Tierney.** M. J. York-street.  
**MR. H. D. COCKBURN.**—At his Rooms, N<sup>o</sup>. 1, Park-street, at 11 o'clock, Unredeemed Pledges.

**GOLD RECEIVED BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL,** From Wellington, 27 oz.

**THE COMPANIES.**—A company has been formed in London, called "The Low Hill Range Australian Gold and Copper Company." There are several e-ologists among the proprietors, who have secured the right to work the Low Hill Range. The capital of the Company is £20,000.

**THE WEATHER.**—We have had very bad weather in Sydney the last few days. Sunday was a raw, bleak day, with occasional showers of rain. Monday was equally dreary; and today: while yesterday it rained almost incessantly from morning to night. The wind which varied from south to south-east, was very heavy, some of the gusts being quite furious. It might there were no appearances of change.

**POST PHILIP DIOGHEE.**—Seventeen diggers from Mount Alexander arrived in Bathurst on Monday last, en route to the Taron or another diggings locality. They were anxious to find remunerative employment. The accounts given by them of their own experience was most discouraging, and they frankly confessed that they had been driven hither by ill luck and dear provisions, and could find nothing else. Several small parties, from Forest Creek and other digging localities, have passed through the town within the last few days, on the same errand. The story with many of them was, that after a trial of both the Taron and Forest Creek diggings, they would prefer working at the Bathurst mine for half the earnings. From what we hear we feel satisfied that there are much disappointed diggers suffering at Mt. Alexander which never meet the fact. The escort returns of 30,000 and 50,000 ounces continue to dazzle the thoughts and the undeciding, and in the contemplation of such prospects, the sufferings of all mining considerations are forgotten.—*Bathurst Press.*

**GOLD AT GOREBURN.**—Extract from a private letter dated the 20th instant:—"Several specks of gold were obtained from the quarry on the hill belonging to Mr. Marks, and anxious hopes are entertained by the proprietor of the discovery of an extensive deposit, being established beyond all doubt. The sample just sent to the assay office was procured from a small portion of earth being washed in a small oval dish. Another friend of ours procured several grains, and the townsfolk generally are much interested in the result."

**SUPREME COURT.**—The Vice-Chief Court opened yesterday before Mr. Justice Dickinson, but only six jurors were in attendance and there were no *taleases* in Court. The case of *The People v. the Governor*, to-day payed off its jury. The Government for the first time are Thurlow R. Pearce, and Hyland & Co. as counsel and another. One of their Honors was also sit at eleven for insolvency business.

**CHURCH OF ENGLAND.**—The service in yesterday's *Herald*: In my challenge to Mr. Holyrood, "I challenge him to prove that he was one of the *first* 60 members." As painted the word "*first*" is left out. A second error occurred in the challenge, viz., that the documents. Its description, instead of being as printed, "A house list of the Council for 1837," showing that I was one of the original projectors, and immediately on my return to England, I made the following statement as follows: "A house list of the Council for 1837," showing that I, as one of the original projectors, was immediately." &c.

**VICARIA POLITICA OFFICIARY.** Yesterday, James Haydon Esq., of Longford Place, St. George's Church, was brought before the Water Police Magistrate and Mr. C. H. Chabbers, charged by Captain Nickleburgh with wilful disobedience of orders. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and declared that he would not return to the ship again. Thereupon the Bench desired Mr. Inspector Powell to go into the witness box and repeat the language used by the prisoner. This being done, the Bench ordered that he be imprisoned for four weeks for disobedience of orders; and, further, for having used profane language to the Bench in open Court, to pay a fine of £100, or, in default, to be imprisoned for three months. He was also named in several other cases of refractory and runaway seamen on the list, but they were of no interest, and the men were ordered to be put aboard the *Police*.

**POLICE.**—The Inspector-General of Police throughout the colony of New South Wales has given notice in yesterday's *Gazette* that the Constabulary Force for the District of Liverpool Plains, and embracing the counties of Parry and Buckland, is fully organized.

**STROUSS.** To promote the practice of vocal music amongst our countrymen, we will make the following extract from the *Livorno Almanac*, for 1852. The Italian-like air, sunny climate of Australia, being peculiarly adapted for the cultivation of this Divine art, we must follow Italy, may grow induced to parents to give their children their benefit of a science so conducive to health, and the elevation of their mental faculties. "The Art of singing, says Dr. Rush, thus speaks of the utility of singing not only to the individual, but as a connective of the leg common tendency to pulmonary complaints. Vocal music, says the writer, should never be neglected by those who are afflicted with asthma. Besides preparing her to join in public worship, it will enable her to soothe the cares of domestic life, and the sorrows that sometimes intrude themselves into her own bosom, may as well be turned to account, if she can find a moment upon to act upon the mind. If there introduce a fact which has been suggested to me by my profession, and that is, that the exercise of the organs of the breast by singing counteracts the effects of colds, and prevents the diseases to which climate and other causes expose them. The Germans are seldom afflicted with consumption, nor have I ever known but on instance of spitting blood amongst them; this is due to the power of their song, and the manner in which their lungs acquire by exercising them in vocal music, for this constitutes an essential branch of their education. The music master of our academy has furnished me with an observation of the German people, and he informed me that he had known several instances of persons who were strongly disposed to consumption who were restored to health by singing, and he believed it also an established fact that the Italians' songs are generally long lived."

**POST PHILIP MAIL.**—The overland mail, due from Melbourne on the 15th instant arrived on Saturday. The mails from Sydney and yesterday have not come to hand. It ought to be generally understood that in wet weather the mail from Melbourne to Sydney is practically useless; it cannot be depended upon but for certainty, mail communications are almost useless.

**STEERING ON BOARD SHIP.**—John Watson was on Monday committed to take his trial for steering a sloop northwards, contrary to the laws of the State. Peter and William Hambroes, tender, of the monies of William Carbas, the owner and master of the craft. On Friday morning, Carbas saw the money all night, he was taken to Port Phillip, where he was kept some goods, leaving the prisoner in charge of the vessel, and the only person on board; as his way down to the vessel he was met by passengers, who took from him the goods he possessed, and he was taken to the prison. After the vessel; Carbas then went to have a glass of grog, after which he went on board, passing the prisoner, who was standing with another man, and he was taken to the prison. He found that a boat had been broken up, and as the money spoken of gone; he did not see the prisoner again until Sunday noon, when he came on board the vessel, and he was then given in evidence. He admitted that he was left in charge of the vessel, but had several times gone ashore for a glass of grog; he denied having any knowledge of the robbery. Committed for trial at the assizes.

**CAUTION TO YOUNGSTERS.**—A lad named Westgarth, about 13 years of age, was on Sunday afternoon taken into custody by Constable Smith for having, with several boys, stolen a Port Phillip milk can from a Chinaman who was passing along, one of whom struck a jug he was carrying, smashed it, and of course spilled the milk it contained.

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